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The Ninth Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Assoc'n.

Last issue there was barely time to note the fact that the fair was in progress, and, as usual a grand success. We desire to recall attention to it, for the purpose of particularizing some points.

Perhaps the first striking impression that is made on the mind of the thoughtful visitor, is the perfect adaptation of St. Louis to become the grand commercial centre of the Union, and of the surrounding country to pour its overflowing products into St. Louis as its market.

If a merely local joint stock association can, by prudence and energy, call around itself such an array of everything that associates itself with the wants of man—how much more can the merchants, manufacturers and financiers, localize within its own boundaries an abundant supply for all the wants of manufactures, commerce and agriculture.

The immense concentration of machinery and implements; the magnificent display of nursery plants; the almost limitless display of fruits, grains and vegetables and their products—point to the almost limitless capabilities of this city and State to supply and control the business of the West in these departments. Two things only are wanted to achieve this—unity of action and concentration of ideas. We asked, on seeing the grand display of Greenhouse, Floral and Nursery Stock; of Fruits and Wines; of Cereals and Vegetables—how long shall millions of dollars go to other distant points, where the natural advantages are so much inferior to those of our State, and that mainly through petty jealousy and mistaken selfishness?

Flowers and Ornamentation—Apart from any other reference than that which bears upon the education of the people to a proper appreciation of Home, with its duties and influences, we think the very intelligent, industrious and public spirit of the exhibitors, what they accomplish in familiarizing the eye with flowers and plants as individualities, with combinations and arrangements, with the diversities and harmonies of color and form—are points too important to be lost sight of: still, there was a great want of names in some of the collections.

It is sometimes interesting to listen to the spontaneous remarks of visitors. In some of the Rock Work, farmers' daughters saw how an unsightly object could be rendered a perfect gem. A group, with the emblems of recent bereavement, discovered how beautiful evergreens grown in pots by Carew Sanders, could be taken—oh! so many miles—to adorn a grave, and the plants not know it. Another sparkling Miss saw, in Henry Michel's alcoves, just how the new bay window could be fixed.—The dahlia dog of E. R. Mullenberger, was in imitation of Berlin work—and some few ladies saw it. Some very well grown dahlias were at this table. The flowers of C. Cannon had a neatness in their growth that was pleasing. Some specimens of "Foliage" plants exhibited great care. Some very fine pinks (Dianthus) were by Koenig & Gast. Cut flowers and roses by J. M. Jordan. Evergreens, roses and cut flowers, by Colman & Sanders, made a nice display. F. K. Phoenix had quite a contribution, especially of Lantanas. It was with feelings of most profound sympathy with Mr. M. G. Kern, that we noticed the want of his most excellent collection. The very sudden death of his only son on the Friday of the week previous so entirely deranged his affairs that he could not participate. Seeds and bulbs made quite a fine display.

Fruits—The fruits made a better display than they have done for years—there were large collections of very fine fruit—still, the tendency is to crowd out amateurs; they should have a special department, and compete as a class.—Large collections picked up over counties and even States, from the market as well as the private orchard, are in the wrong position by the side of the unpretending but most excellent collections of private growers. We were glad to see "Old Pike" so well illustrated. St. Louis and Jefferson counties were there, but did not do half their best, owing to the above-named causes.

Vegetables—The collection of vegetables was good. Potatoes were of especial excellence, in great variety, and made an excellent display.

Bread, Cake, Jellies, Pickles, were on hand, although there was not quite so much spirit manifested as on former occasions.

Wine—In this department, the exhibition was behind the time and its requirements.—There is far too much modesty, or something else, among our wine makers. We can call to mind fifty men in this State and our sister Illinois, who asserted they believed they had the best wine in their States, and when the day of trial came, where were they? We admire the "pluck" of friend Kelley as much as his wine; he believed he had a good thing; he has persuaded the judges in Herman, in Alton, and twice at the Great Fair at St. Louis, that he made good wine—and we think that he now about believes it himself. We admire the spirit that places Kelley and Clagett against Rommel and Langendorfer—men who have earned laurels that cannot be carried away—in these latter Herman has cause to be proud.

Cider—In this department there was a terrible want. Not one, in a hundred cider-makers that we know of, presented samples. If we are in this State great in fruit, we must be great in its products also. No one item is of greater importance than this. Cider treads so closely on the heels of wine, that it is hard to draw the line: and both shake hands over the vinegar barrel. We wish the wine and cider-makers could form clubs to meet on a night of the Fair week in this city and talk these things over, till an interest was begotten in them such as will stamp its mark on society.

Butter, Lard, &c.—These, including all the vegetables, can be but briefly noticed. We wish we had space to give the entire awards; but still think that in such articles as butter, lard, honey, &c., there is room for very great expansion.

Grains—Did not make the appearance they ought, by long odds. There is so much lack of interest in the farmers, that it was with the greatest surprise that we heard hundreds of exclamations such as, "I can beat that wheat;" "My corn is longer by two inches;" and so on.

What means can be adopted to infuse more spirit into the great mass of our farming community?

They complain that all the public attention is called to fruits, and wines, and fine horses, and fat hogs; as if they did not form a part of their own occupation, and if they, by holding back the products of the farm, allow their department and all their interests to go by default—they have no one to blame but themselves.

We noticed that in the hall devoted to classes D and E, there is much room for improvement. The building has been changed and modified from time to time; and to meet the growing wants and interest in this department, there is great need of enlargement.

Poultry—The beautiful Aviary was a constant source of delight, especially to the ladies and children. The collection of birds was very good, and some of the specimens were fine. We were pleased to see our ever *Bee* sy friend L. C. Waite had no less than five blue ribbons, including one for greatest variety of chickens by one exhibitor.

Stock, &c.—The usual interest was manifested in fine stock; and heavy horses for the farm and wagon were well displayed.

In cattle there was quite a fine exhibition, the milking breeds making quite an inroad on the

Short-horns. Milk, butter and cheese are a trio that must engage the attention of our farmers in a much higher degree than hitherto.

Swine, Sheep, &c.—In this department, the exhibition was larger and finer than ever. The display was truly magnificent, the very biggest and best of everything being on hand. In sheep the display was not as good as we have seen in former years, but the animals were excellent.

Bees, Hives and Honey—Made the best turnout they have ever done at the Fair. The strained honey, and comb, were beautiful in the extreme, and as a product of industry exhibited high excellence. There were quite a number of bees on the ground, pure Italians, hybrids and common black bees. L. C. Waite took a week to "fool away with bees," and did much to awaken a new interest in "the most useful insect." Among hives, without actual trial, it would be rash to hazard an opinion. While there was the American Hive, there were quite a number of modifications of it, tending mostly to cheapen it.—Adair's Hive, and an improvement on the Langstroth were exhibited. There were three very distinct forms, new here: The Universal Bee Hive, a most ingenious combination of frames, feeders, ventilators, &c., all kept in place by a cord. The Combination Hive, which took the blue ribbon, comprised four distinct hives under one roof, provided with moth traps; it also claimed facilities for wintering bees superior to any article introduced. The Buckeye is another new hive, presenting strong claims for consideration—it wore the red ribbon. The mode in which the frames are drawn out and disconnected; the moth traps and especially the queen rearing department, are highly ingenious. The test after all is practice. The Bee House was a thing so loudly trumpeted, that the voice of inquiry or reason could not be heard. We have seen this method fail so universally, that we would not even try it. The Honey-Emptying Machine seemed like doing excellent work.

Farm Implements, &c.—This is an important department, and, judging from the interest manifested alike by inventors and visitors, one that is destined to give much impetus to the intellectual and financial operations of the farm.

The application of mechanical power to farm labor; the reduction of the amount of human muscle, and the substitution of other motive power in labor, are engaging the attention of all, hence it is that so much of interest is centred here.

The trial of plows, harrows, &c., was noticed before.

The Watts' plow was on exhibition, and from its peculiar construction (its being all of cast iron, and easily renewed,) it was much thought of for sandy and gravelly soil.

The Flexible Harrow seemed just the thing on new timber land; we have it on trial. There were some excellent Rollers and combinations of Harrow and Roller.

Reapers and Mowers made a fine display.—All the old machines were on the ground.

The Aetna Reaper and Mower—This celebrated machine created a sensation among the farmers, as it has at last got that long-desired improvement—the DOUBLE MOTION, or, change of

speed at will.. By the movement of an easy-working lever—without stopping the team—the speed can be instantly changed from fast to slow, or from slow to fast; or, by the same lever, thrown entirely out of gear. The Aetna has already become the great favorite in the West, on account of its valuable and meritorious improvements this season, among which the New Geared Reel, Simplified Dropper, New Mower and Reaper Guards, Improved Hoisting Lever, &c., were the sensation of 1869, and worked like a charm in the harvest field. The Aetna received the First Premium at the Iowa State fair of 1869; also at the great Mississippi Valley Fair, at Quincy, and at several county fairs, wherever exhibited. For particulars as to Agencies or Machines, address the Aetna Manufacturing Company, Salem, Ohio. T. Butterworth is the General Western Agent, at the New Agricultural Depot, 321 Main street, Quincy, Ill.

Among the almost limitless list of useful articles, was a furnace for cooking, and at the same time, drying fruit. Many gates and fences, and every tool needed on the farm, were also on exhibition.

An article of prime importance—"a Horse Shoe"—was put to a practical test. This is a new and very simple contrivance, by which the shoes can at any time be taken off or put on a horse without the use of a nail.

How often do circumstances occur, especially on the farm, when a shoe wants to be taken off and put on in haste without a smith. The celebrated Abdullah, Jr., was shod on the ground with them.

Literature—formed quite a part of the Fair. With the *Rural World* was *The Sales*, our energetic young cotemporary in the stock interest. Among our visitors were, N. C. Meeker, Agricultural editor of the *N. Y. Tribune*; H. D. Emery, of the *Prairie Farmer*; Mr. Thain, of the *Western Rural*; Jos. Savage, from the *Kansas Journal*; T. Butterworth, of the *Western Agriculturist*; and a full representation from the country political papers.

The Textile, Fine Art and Mechanical Halls—we have not space to notice.

Implements in the South.

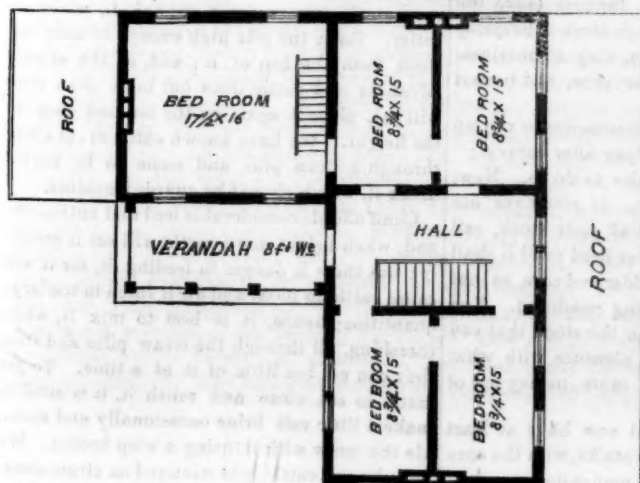
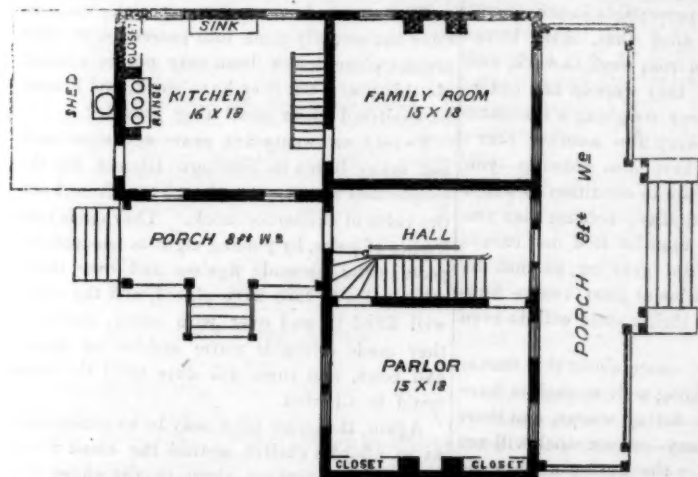
COL. N. J. COLMAN: I have had inquiry for the best mower and reaper, with tedder and rake, price, &c. There have been several making inquiries, and I advise them to be at the Fair (26th to 30th of Oct.) of the Miss. Industrial Fair Ass'n, in Jackson; hoping some of your folks in the North-west will send down the best articles for exhibition.

I trust you of the *Rural World*, and Col. H. D. Emery of the *Prairie Farmer*, will help the cause hereabouts, in the way at least of influencing manufacturers to show us all the good implements.

I regard it only a question of time for us to show you hay that will make feed, as well as that our wheat makes bread. We may not, in your day, make hay to spare; but it will be done. Dixie folks have studied cotton, rice and sugar, and can't be beaten at such games. If the farmer will devote a tithe of his time and mind to the grass question, we will show you hay as is hay, and none of your mere stalks. M. W. PHILIPS, *Chatawa, Miss., Sept. 27.*



A FARM HOUSE.



The accompanying design, by the late Wm. Rambold, Esq., county architect for St. Louis county, and designer of many fine buildings in the city, embodies many points of a cheap and substantial farm house. It may be built of almost any material. If of wood, vertical siding and battens may be used, or the common clapboards. If of brick, it would be well to take the dimensions given, as the size of the interior, with a little allowance, so that the rooms may be fully as large as represented. But a brick house in the country is out of place—even if painted, it will look shabby in a few years.

A hall opening entirely through the house, insures good ventilation in summer. The front and rear porches are very pleasant places to sit and read the agricultural papers, or plan the operations of the farm. The kitchen is protected by a wide porch from the direct rays of the morning sun. In the plan there is no provision made for an outside cellar door, but this may be made on either side of the house, as from the nature of the ground it may be found most convenient. A cellar under the whole, is almost indispensable for a farm house. Many object to using a cellar for storing vegetables on account of the bad smell proceeding from them during decay. But if not used for this purpose, it will still be found worth its cost in the superior dryness and healthfulness it gives to the whole house. There are certain vegetables, as cabbages, turnips, &c., which do not keep well in a cellar, and are better stored in

heaps out of doors; but this is no reason why the cellar may not be useful for storing many things which cannot well be kept elsewhere.—Be sure and provide a good cellar and you will never regret it.

The plan contemplates a lean to shed in the rear of the kitchen, provided with a large kettle set in brick-work, to be used for heating water on washing days, making soap, and for a variety of purposes incidental to the farm. This shed will be found extremely convenient—but it would be better to have a longer building, containing a good-sized room, also well fitted up with appliances for facilitating the labors of the kitchen. A furnace for heating flat-irons may be made by placing a thick piece of cast iron over a small furnace built in the brick work, and connected with the same flue as the kettle. Such furnaces are very useful, especially in summer, because they prevent the room from becoming so extremely warm, as it does where stoves alone are used.

Beyond this room may be the coal and wood-house. Above them will be a good garret, where may be stored all kinds of fruit till cold weather requires them to be moved to the cellar. A pump should be attached to the sink, and a waste pipe connect with the main sewer.—A general sewer is almost as necessary for a house in the country as in town. People in the country are apt to be very inattentive to the matter of providing sewers to carry off the slops from the kitchen and wash-house. A pond before the door often salutes the nose as well as

the eyes; and it is only because it is in the country that its offensiveness is not felt, and only that the pure breezes of heaven have free sweep, or it would breed a pestilence. Side drains may connect with the main one, especially the overflow pipes from the cisterns, and by this means water enough be conducted through to keep it clear. In the country where stone-ware pipe cannot be procured, these drains may be made of oak plank, and will last a long time.

The plan does not show any closets in the second story, but they can be easily built, and should be in every room. The garret stairs are, of course, over the first flight.

Porches are costly, and require a good deal of care to keep them in repair—but they are very pleasant. By making the windows of the family room come to the floor and open on to the porch extending the whole length of the room, it would much improve it.

We throw out these hints to those who have the means to reduce them to practice. Just so with regard to fire and water. A furnace which will warm the whole house, may be placed in the cellar for about the same price as grates and marble mantels, and thus the dust and smoke incident to grates and fire-places be avoided. There is much prejudice against furnaces—but having tried one for six years, we are satisfied that the hot-air furnace is the best method of warming dwellings. The trouble about them usually arises from not having a good draft, or being too small. If the size is not sufficient, they must be kept red hot to afford heat enough—then, of course, the air is deprived of part of its oxygen and becomes unfit to breathe. If large, it is seldom necessary to make them red hot, and the fresh air constantly circulating around them fills the room with an atmosphere which is continually renewed and can never become foul.

By building a tank in the garret, water may be conveyed to all parts of the house without the trouble of pumping. This saves about the labor of one servant—besides, it is a great comfort to have the wash-pitcher always full.

A great many more little comforts may be added to a small house, which will render it a thousand times more pleasant and satisfactory than a magnificent mansion without them. If it is objected that farmers cannot afford to have all these things, then we would say, do without cheerfully till you can—but, remember, that few luxuries yield half the pleasure to be derived from a pleasant house.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

"Lyman Baker, of Whiteside county, Ill., the other day lost eighteen fat cattle, which broke into a field and killed themselves eating corn."

It was our misfortune once to wake up and find a number of valuable steers and milch cows in the same fix. Cattle can not be too well guarded this time of year. Too much corn now affects them easier than in the winter.

"Mr. F. G. McCooley, of Southern Illinois, raised a sweet potato this season weighing six and one-half pounds."

Overgrown vegetables of any kind are not the best. A medium-sized potato, whether Irish or sweet, is apt to be the soundest and best flavored.

"Owing to the low price of wheat, the farmers of Morgan, Green and Jersey counties will not sow half so many acres in that crop this fall as was sown last year."

The correspondent of our Exchange is not well informed. We do not believe there is a single acre in the counties named, and those south of there, that was originally intended for wheat but what has been put in, and what is more, is looking fine. If, however, less wheat were sown in these counties than usual, and farmers should

turn their attention to other crops, especially grass, clover, &c.; it could only result in great advantages to all concerned.

"Messrs. Mapes & Sons, of Jacksonville, sold the large Chester white boar, which took a first premium at the Illinois State Fair, to Bent & Co., of Grandview, Iowa, for \$150."

If Messrs. Bent & Co. shall run the Chester-Whites as faithfully as they have the Devons, we think they can be made to pay even better than the 'red coats.'

LOOK TO YOUR STOCK.

It is a very common practice with farmers—even with some well-informed men—to allow stock to feed upon the frost-bitten grass in late autumn, or to confine them to the grove, to pick up such blades as may have found shelter under the leaves of forest trees, or even to live on browse. After a while even these short supplies will give out, and the careful farmer will provide abundant and nutritious food, while the careless farmer will comfort himself that his stock is "doing well enough," and he will never be undeceived until all at once, upon a more than usually close inspection, he finds that his cattle and colts have been losing flesh "uncommonly fast of late." This is very poor economy.—Just look at it: you have wintered your stock—not perhaps in the best condition—but they lived when a good bite of grass had grown, and upon this better feed they thrived. True, it took until June before any perceptible improvement was noticeable—but, after that, their better condition could be seen from week to week, and by the first of October they were in fine order. Now let us select a steer weighing a thousand pounds; you wish to keep him another year; the point now is, to keep him growing—you must not only hold him in condition to weigh a thousand pounds next May—because then you have lost six or seven months' feed and care—but you must keep him growing, so that he shall weigh at that time at least twelve hundred pounds. A very thrifty steer will do even better than that.

Farmers who do not reason about this matter will think they are doing well enough to have stock hold their own during winter, and there are some—yes, too many—whose stock will not weigh near as much in the spring as they did the preceding fall. Such farmers (save the mark!) will always expect their stock to be *spring poor*; and, as a consequence, they themselves, also, are *spring poor* all the year, and have a right to be.

These are the men that commence to run up a store bill, and expect to "pay after harvest;" at least they always promise to do so. Now, there is no need of all this. If you have not feed enough to winter well all your stock, sell some stock *now*; reduce your herd until it shall be in proportion to your fodder and corn, so that all will be kept in a thriving condition. You will save all you will get for the stock that you sell, and take much more pleasure with what you have left, and make more money out of them.

All kinds of stock should now have at least one good feed a day of corn stalks, with the corn left on, and one good feed of pumpkins or squashes; or, if these are not grown, of turnips. After

the corn gets much harder, a feed of bran, shorts and meal, mixed, will have a good effect to keep stock in growing condition.

Another consideration will be in time now, and that is, *shelter*. To fully understand the importance of the word, remember that cattle are very much like a stove. If the stove stands in a closed room it will not need so much fuel to keep the room warm or the stove hot; while, if you place the stove out of doors, or in the woodshed, it will hardly warm the room at all, and you will have to feed it with fuel continually. In other words, cattle that are well housed in comfortable quarters, need a great deal less feed than those that are exposed to all weathers, because the combustion of fuel—feed—is much less rapid in the stable than out of doors. Take a man, if you please; keep him in his office, or counting room, or store; take another; place him on a horse and let him ride twenty or thirty miles a day, or walk it against a stiff Western breeze—and you will marvel at the quantity of dinner the latter will need, as compared with the former. Most of our readers have perhaps been in the condition supposed, and can thus better appreciate our comparison. If what we have written is true—and there is no doubt about it—go to work at once and close up the chinks, or build the new barn. There is no expenditure of time or money made on the farm, that pays better.

With some of our readers, especially such as have but recently come into possession of their present place, a new barn may not be attainable this year; but they have stock, and it must be sheltered—how shall they provide?

Twenty or twenty-five years ago, there were not many barns in Northern Illinois, but the people that came in to make a home there, knew the value of shelter for stock. They made rude frames of poles, by placing eight or ten-crocheted posts in the ground; against and over these, other poles or rails were placed, and the whole well filled in and over with straw, and thus they made tolerable warm stables for horses and cows, and these did duty until the barn could be afforded.

Again, the straw piles may be so constructed as to afford a shelter, against the bleak winds at least, by making them in the shape of a carpenter's square, or a capital L, which is better. Raise the pile high enough to keep the stock from the top of it; and, as the season advances and cattle draw out more than they will eat, place it again on the top and keep up the height. We have known cattle to eat clean through a straw pile, and some to be buried under it, which should be guarded against.

Chaff affords considerable feed and nutriment, and, when bright, most cattle will eat it greedily; but there is danger in feeding it, for it will cause cattle to bloat and die if eaten in too large quantities; hence, it is best to mix it, while threshing, all through the straw piles and then they can get but little of it at a time. To get cattle to eat straw and relish it, it is good to make a little salt brine occasionally and sprinkle the straw with it, using a wisp broom. We have known cattle to be wintered on straw alone, but this was written to recommend a better way.

MACON, GA., Oct. 8.—The Executive Committee of the Georgia Agricultural Society, at a laborious session just closed, have largely added to the premium lists. They have also passed a resolution warmly welcoming invited guests, and others from all parts of the country, who sympathize in the objects of the exhibition and desire to acquaint themselves with the resources of the State, and proposing to use all efforts to secure free return tickets to such visitors. They also accepted the proposition of the Governor, for an extra train for invited guests to Lynchburg, and appointed a committee to receive guests by the trains. The Secretary was also instructed to accept all similar tenders which may be made.

LARGE YIELD OF POTATOES.—Mr. H. Gunterman, of Georgetown, Mo., brought to us a magnificent lot of the Early Rose potato, the largest weighing one and a half pounds. From one peck of seed Mr. Gunterman raised 37 bushels 20 pounds, or 2,240 pounds—nearly 150 pounds from each pound of seed. He planted the 26th of April, putting one eye in a place and making the hills fifteen inches apart. They were planted in a mulatto soil underlaid with flint gravel, and were plowed and hoed but once. The crop was dug the 1st day of September, but not weighed till last Saturday. Mr. Gunterman showed us affidavits of himself and others who helped to weigh them, so there can be no doubt of the truth of this statement, though all who know Mr. Gunterman would take his word without any affidavit.

He also raised 142 pounds from one pound of the "Climax" potato, and 80 pounds from two-thirds of a pound of Bresee's Prolific. We challenge any one in the State to make a better showing than this.—*Ec.*

FROM MERCER CO., MO.—Col. Colman: Having noticed several articles in your valuable paper (which is a welcome visitor to us) on the productiveness of the "Early Rose," I will say, that they are an excellent variety, being both productive and large. I planted one pound; gave no very extra cultivation, and dug two bushels.

Full seeding is nearly through with in this section, though the season has been very unfavorable. This year's crop being pretty fair gives encouragement to farmers to go on sowing. There are ten bushels of wheat raised here now, where, four years ago, there was none. Old foggyism is still retained to a great extent. If every farmer would subscribe for the "Rural World," and farm accordingly, his purse would have a different jingle at the end of the year. W. Princeton, Oct. 9, 1869.

The Dairy.

The Jersey Cows Again.

COL. COLMAN: Having read in recent numbers of your paper a long article relative to Jersey cows, in which there is considerable truth mixed with some error, I would like to undeceive some of your readers, who might be misled by a few of the statements.

At the start, allow me to say that I think the contributor to the *Galaxy* must have gathered his information either from Jerseymen or from the writings of Jerseymen. A native of the sister island of Guernsey, would have told a far different tale, and less flattering to the Jersey cattle. If you want truthful information about Alderney, Jersey and Guernsey cattle, do not get it from persons interested in, or prejudiced in favor of either island; get it from some unprejudiced Englishman or American, who has lived in the islands and studied the matter. The reason why statements made by natives of the islands cannot be entirely relied on is, the intense jealousy existing between Guernsey and

Jersey about their productions, cattle, people, &c.—a jealousy more intense than between a Frenchman and an Englishman, or a Yankee and a Canuck; they have their nicknames as the natives of the different States of the Union have. A Jerseyman is a *crapand*, or toad, a Guernseyman is a *jackass*—and they do not neglect any occasion for bandying compliments. I once witnessed an amusing instance of this: A Jerseyman and a Guernseyman were complimenting each other on their respective rocks, &c. Guernseyman says, "You're a crapand." Mr. Jerseyman retorts, "You're a jackass." "Oh," says Guernseyman, "a jackass is worth five toads: he can dispose of four by placing a foot on each of them while he pukes on the other."

Now for the cows: The statement that they are not up to the old standard of perfection, is *not fact*. They are. There are better cattle in the Channel islands than ever were there before. There is much more attention paid to careful breeding, and there are numbers of farmers in both islands who cannot be tempted by any price to part with the best of their stock.

As to the prices being up to £40 or £50 per head for Jersey or Guernsey cattle, it is not so; £20 or £25 would be more correct—in fact, about the true figure, except in uncommon cases. I have lived on the Channel islands more than twenty years, and have raised cattle there; have bought and sold them; and have seen them bought and sold by hundreds—but never once knew of a cow fetching £50; though such a price may be occasionally reached there, when an animal is particularly wanted for breeding purposes.

That part of the article which states that Guernsey cows are larger and coarser than Jersey ones, and that they are also of a more mixed breed, would, I fancy, be received with a flat contradiction by a Guernseyman. This I can say: You can see cattle as *small and deer-like* as you wish in Guernsey, and there they are so strict on the subject of importation of cattle of other breeds, that other animals—especially Jersey cattle—are not permitted to land on the island, unless the importer gives sureties that he will have such cattle killed within a certain time—three weeks I believe. Bulls are not allowed to land at all.

Are there not gentlemen from this State, St. Louisans especially, constantly traveling in Europe? If you could get one of them to visit these islands to examine and inquire about the cattle, butter, &c., his account—if he would say what he saw and heard, without being influenced by prejudices of his own or others—would change ideas here about Guernsey and Jersey cattle. Let him visit both islands and examine the cattle, butter and milk; visit the cattle shows and fairs; examine attentively the cattle exported; and let him stand on one of the Guernsey steamboat landing stages and compare the Jersey and Guernsey cows ranged on different sides of the decks of steamboats about to leave for England. I do not think he would hesitate long as to which cattle he preferred.

One thing I must say about these Channel island cows: Though, when removed from the islands, they may be good milk and butter

producers, I do not believe that they will, anywhere else, produce as they could in their native place. I believe the peculiar climate, which allows grass to remain green *all the year*; the careful and regular way in which cows are fed there; and the warm stabling and constant attention which they receive—make them produce more and richer milk than they ever can elsewhere.

In conclusion, a lance for the Jerseymen and their ladies: Your writer says that the people of Jersey are not of a beautiful race: that the men are small, and that among *all* the ladies of the island it would be next to impossible to find one of the *Venus* model. These assertions are too indiscriminate; the men may be smaller, and a little uglier than those of some more favored races; but the differences are not so marked as to be perceptible to one who was not a close observer. As to that about the ladies; it is shameful. Venuses may not be in the majority; but, though there may be much plainness of feature, still they are a long way from being *all* plain; and, although beauty may not be as general as in this favored region of Missouri, still, even in little Jersey, you can find faces and forms bewitchingly beautiful, from the fair-faced, lithe Georgian type, to that of the dark-eyed and graceful Gitana.

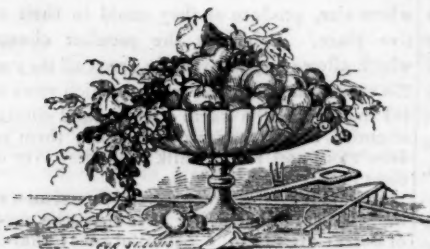
I have enclosed a printed scale, made use of by the Guernsey Agricultural Society in awarding points to cattle they may have to judge; it may give you some insight into what is considered beauty and perfection in an Alderney cow.

Below are the addresses of several gentlemen residing in the island of Guernsey. Being intimately acquainted with them all, I have no hesitation in saying that, should any of your friends desire further information on this subject, any one of these gentlemen will, I am sure, on being written to, cheerfully supply such information. The first is an Englishman who has tried farming in this country, in England and in the Channel islands. The next two are prominent agriculturists and Secretaries of the Agricultural Society; the others are dealers in cattle and farmers, and could give good information as to prices, &c.:

Joseph Halford Parker, Esq., Village de Patron, Near Fort George. Jean Rougier, Esq., Eperons, Parish of St. Andre. Nicolas Mellich, Mount Row, Parish of St. Pierre Port. Charles Canivet Marquand, Ville Amphrey, Parish of Saint Martin. Thomas B. LePage, Maison de Bas, St. Andre. Charles LePage, Naitiaux, St. Andre. All the foregoing of the Island of Guernsey (British Channel).

SUDDEN FAILURE OF MILK.—Allow me to give my experience in a case similar to that mentioned by "E. W. R." in *Farmer* of Sept. 25th. One night, eight or ten years ago, in June or July, when cows were giving a pailful at a milking, one of my cows gave only about one-half the usual quantity, and the next morning not more than two or three quarts, and by the second morning less than a pint. The cow eat as well as ever, and all that I could discover unnatural was a slight discharge of thick matter from the eye, which formed in scales at the corner, and the horns were as cold where they joined the head as at the tip.

A neighbor told me to put spirits of turpentine in the hollow on the top of the neck back of the head. After four applications, night and morning, the horns were as warm as natural, and the cow gave nearly her usual quantity of milk.—Since then I have tried the remedy, always on the first appearance of the disease, several times, and have found one or two applications sufficient. Think I have seen it tried at least a dozen times, and never knew a failure; still I do not know the cause or nature of the disease, or the reason why the turpentine produces the desired effect.—*Cor. New England Farmer.*



HORTICULTURAL.

Notes of a Trip to the Old World. DALKEITH.

After viewing the principal sights of Edinburgh, the Castle, Sir Walter Scott's Monument, Holyrood, Calton Hill and others—sights that all tourists are expected to see—and before leaving, we paid a brief visit to "Dalkeith," one of the country seats of the Duke of Buccleugh, and a place that has long been famous for its splendid gardens, green-houses, forcing houses and conservatories.

All readers of English Garden Literature must be more or less familiar with the fame of these magnificent gardens; and certainly their present condition cannot, I think, have ever been surpassed.

We had long and often heard of, and desired to witness, the style of bedding out plants, now, and for some years, practiced in Europe. Ribbon gardening, Chain-work, Scroll-work, and I may say Patch-work—were all new to us; and it is truly astonishing what brilliant effects are produced with flowers and foliage under this modern style of planting. Consummate skill in raising the thousand and one varieties of plants, in color and form, in flower and foliage, that are used for this purpose. There is hardly any end to the list of plants made use of. A thorough knowledge of the "science of color" to produce harmonious effects; unceasing, untiring labor, to prepare so many, and afterwards to keep them all "just so"; each and every plant pinched and trimmed to fill its allotted space and no more, and a break or a poor plant almost impossible to find; then, a climate to favor their growth, and especially their blooming: all these, and many more conditions and qualifications, go to make up the component parts of the flower gardens at Dalkeith. Seventy thousand plants are thus used, and no words of mine can describe the wonderful effects produced thereby. The nearest thing I can liken it to is, some brilliant carpet patterns, only we must have a ground-work of green grass, or verges of grass, and gravel walks and roads skirting the flower beds and borders, which the carpet has not. Liken it to a gaudy dress pattern, or to a fancy wall paper, or to the cleverest of patch-work, wrought by the most cunning and skillful fingers—and none of them will give the right idea exactly; in fact, it must be seen to be understood and appreciated.

Ribbon gardening consists of long borders or beds, either straight or curved, planted in rows their whole length. In each row the plants are all of one sort, planted first with regard to their height, low creeping plants forming the

first row, and each row a little higher than the last, often to eight or ten rows; and, if any plants are inclined to straggle out of their uniformity, pinch or prune is their lot. Next, the colors are made so as to contrast and differ throughout; yet all blend and harmonize, as a whole, so as to produce an agreeable effect. One might suppose that stiffness and monotony would be the result of such a system of planting, yet it is far from being the case; but grandeur and brilliancy are certainly attained. Plants with white foliage are very much used for this purpose, so, also, plants with dark foliage; also gold and silver variegated foliage; bronzed and red foliage, and indeed many colors.

Scroll-work and Chain-work consists, as its title implies, of beds, &c., in these forms, cut out on the lawn, and planted in various ways, in the massing of colors, so as to produce at once a brilliant, yet harmonious and pleasing effect. The innumerable different forms in which the above styles of planting can be done, seems to be one of the great objects of emulation, each recurring year, among those who have the means to practice it, so as to produce something new.

But the Plant houses, the Graperies, and the Orchard houses, of Dalkeith are of immense extent, and certainly managed with an amount of science and skill, and worked up to a state of perfection that we did not see surpassed elsewhere. The grape houses, called there "Vineries," are very numerous, and are long, lofty, lean-to structures, with the vines trained under the glass roofs and over the back walls; and such foliage, such bunches, we never saw before. Leaves as large as a good sized rhubarb leaf, and the whole roof hanging evenly and moderately thick with grapes, whose clusters run from four to ten pounds weight in each, and where our guide estimated that scarcely a berry less than four inches in circumference could be found in a whole house. While for quality, we believe no grapes grown any where in the world, in the open air, can compare with them for richness and luscious delicacy of perfume and flavor—and the same is true of their Pine-apples. In fact, they aim to, and do, surpass any natural conditions of soil and climate anywhere, and create an artificial one that is superior to them all. We think such a sight as this would make some of our grape men's mouths water, and be ready to concede that some things could be done as well as others.

Then, with their early forcing houses, their medium and their retarding houses, they aim to have grapes hanging ready to cut all the year round; the latest houses hanging till the early forced ones are ready to cut. That's a feat we have not been able to accomplish here yet, even with our "oblique trellis." Numerous houses are devoted to the Pine-apple, some 800 plants being grown in all; and those who know what Pine-apple growing is, well understand the amount of room these must require. Of other houses devoted to fruit, we noticed a long one full of Pears, in pots, four to five feet high, and full of fruit. Two houses of Apricots—one all gone, the other just ripening; three houses of Nectarines, forming a succession; and a number to Peaches in the same way.

But, what shall we say of the green-houses and conservatories? We remember wishing while there that we could, for once, turn showman, and were able, by some fairy process, to transport these houses and all their contents across the Atlantic, and all over our country—and thought the results of one such showman's tour would well satisfy our ambition. For, if ten to twenty million out of our forty million, didn't turn out to see such a sight at a quarter apiece, they ought never to see a flower again! To enumerate just a little: One house of *Ericas* (Heaths) contained many splendid specimens, and all fine plants; one house of Azaleas out of bloom; several Camelia houses; one house of Calceolarias, contained 800 varieties of this spotted beauty, a wonderful sight; one house of geraniums, in full bloom—a dazzling, brilliant mass of scarlet and shades: a gorgeous sight in itself. A house full of fine Fuschias was an elegant feature. Then a house or two of Orchideous plants: those curious, graceful, aerial children of the tropical jungle. Most of our readers know little or nothing of many of the above beautiful things, but we wish they could all—every one—have the satisfaction of seeing them, and see what man can do in collecting together plants from the four quarters of the globe; then, by his skill, so manipulate and improve on them as to convert them into monuments of floral grandeur and beauty, such as in their native haunts they never knew. C. S.

The Beurre Bosc and Paradise d'Au- tomne Pears.

BY ROBERT MANNING, SALEM, MASS.

Probably there is not another instance in the history of pomology, of two pears so strongly resembling each other in general appearance, and yet, when carefully examined, so undoubtedly distinct, as the two named at the head of this article. Both have now been long enough known to establish a character as worthy of general cultivation; yet, we not unfrequently hear the inquiry at a horticultural exhibition, whether the two are not identical. The Beurre Bosc was first fruited in this country by my father, as early as 1837; the scions having been received from the London Horticultural Society. From that time it has continued to produce, with remarkable uniformity, its crops of fruit; which, being evenly distributed over the tree, presenting an appearance as if thinned—are always of fine size and quality. In beauty of form it excels any other pear, its outline not only being composed of "lines of beauty," but also exhibiting the true pear type; and the favorable impression which it always makes is, no doubt, greatly owing to this characteristic. Its color—cinnamon-russet, changing to golden russet at maturity—is one of the most attractive in which a pear can be clothed. The fruit, to be in perfection, must be allowed to become fully ripe; if eaten too soon, its rich flavor and melting texture will not be realized. Though the tree is not so vigorous as some other kinds, I have never found it tender; and, in a good soil, it will satisfy all reasonable expectations. On the whole, it cannot be too highly recommended, either for the amateur or market. For the latter purpose, though it may not produce so many bushels as some varieties; yet, as it will always command the highest price, the crop will probably bring as much money as any. Its season is, October and November.

The Beurre Bosc appears to have been originated by Van Mons, about 1807. The confusion between the Beurre Bosc and Calabrese Bosc—which latter seems to have been the

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original name of the kind now so widely cultivated as *Paradise d'Automne*—has been greater in Europe than in this country. Both kinds are figured in the *Album de Pomologie* on the same plate; and the editor remarks that their history is truly a labyrinth—but, after elucidating it at considerable length, he finally concludes that, for a long time, there have existed two pears having a great analogy between them as to the form, color and taste, but distinguished by a different season of maturity, and by the characteristics of the trees; that these two varieties have been indifferently called *Calebasse Bosc*, and regarded by a great number of persons as one and the same variety; that one of these, the *Beurre Bosc*, has a certain date, and sprang from seed with Prof. Van Mons about 1810, while the other, the *Calebasse Bosc*, is of unknown origin and date, but certainly older than the *Beurre*.

The same writer informs us that there is, in the garden of M. Bouvier, at Jodoigne, a tree of the *Beurre Bosc*, which was grafted a short time after its first production—that is, about 1810—the grafts having been received from Van Mons. There were also two fine trees of the *Calebasse Bosc*, which are described as covered with beautiful fruit of golden-russet color, resembling superb *girandoles*, the grafts of which were received from the same source. It is remarkable that, while the name of *Calebasse* has been applied to both these fruits, the term *Beurre* has been throughout restricted to one—and that the least buttery of the two; and another anomaly is, that the *Beurre* is much more of calabash form than the *Calebasse*.

Although the *Paradise d'Automne* is older than the *Beurre Bosc*, it was not introduced into this country until some years later. Its first fruiting was in 1844, on a tree grafted by my father in 1840, or a year or two previous.—From this tree, the greater part of those now growing in this country have probably been propagated. The source whence the grafts were received is unknown; but I am under the impression that they were brought by Mr. Wm. Kenrick from France, where it probably received the name by which it is now so generally known. The color of the young wood resembles that of the *Bosc*; but, while the shoots of the latter are short and blunt, those of the *Paradise* are long and tapering, and the growth is very vigorous—at first upright, but afterwards waving and horizontal. Though the individual leaves are not as large as those of the *Bosc*, the foliage, as a whole, is much thicker, and in the flowers a very marked distinction is noted—those of the *Bosc* having narrow petals at a distance from each other, and also very widely spread in the corymb. The fruit of the *Paradise* is smaller, more angular and less regular in shape, than that of the *Beurre Bosc*, and ripens decidedly earlier. It is of more melting texture than the *Beurre Bosc*, and to my taste, of much finer flavor, having the sweetness and acid mixed in exactly the right proportions. I do not think the acid so prominent as to lessen its value for market, as has been stated by some. The tree being so very vigorous, it does not bear abundantly while young; but as soon as the growth is checked, it produces freely. The fruit should never be allowed to ripen on the tree, as it is apt then to be dry and woody.

Neither of these pears succeed on the quince stock.

The similarity of the two varieties would point to a common origin; but, from what is said above, it seems that they were not produced at the same time, and we have no information whatever as to the seed from which they sprang; but the resemblance of the fruit and wood, especially of the *Beurre Bosc*, to the *Jalousie* (of Duhamel) has suggested to me that that variety was, not improbably, their parent.—*Tilton's Journal of Hort.*

REMARKS—We have been familiar with the

trees and fruit of *Beurre Bosc* for many years in this State, and to-day would rather invest in *Beurre Bosc* than any other pear we can think of. It does admirably in Missouri; and, judging from the experience of some ten years, we would plant more largely than of any other single variety—as a standard, of course.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

NOTES IN THE GARDEN.

"Experience is the best teacher," is a trite, but true old maxim; and he who gives the results of that experience in a simple, concise manner, does a real service, oftentimes, to those who have never had such experience. Simplicity in our detail of garden, horticultural or agricultural labors, is what we want from one another, and in this way we can be of mutual benefit. I do not propose in this article to confine myself to any one given subject, but to jot down a few of my individual experiences in my garden, orchard and fields, during the past season of growth which has just closed.

Propagating Plants.—Last spring I received six strawberry plants from a friend, of a fine and rare variety; and, as the variety was scarce and high priced, it was necessary for me to make the very most of them. They were shipped to me several hundred miles through the mail, and were not in the best condition on arrival. I handed them to my gardener with instructions to put them out in good soil and in a sheltered place. This was the last I saw or heard of them for some weeks, when I happened to think of my half dozen *Colfax* plants. On asking about them, I was directed to a spot in the shadow of a grape trellis. I found the soil hard and the weeds struggling for the supremacy with the plants. They were at a *dead rest*; no sign of growth; barely alive; one dead; two "sick." I saw plainly that work was to be done to save any of them. With my garden trowel I loosened up all the ground around them; got a few handfuls of sand, ashes, chicken manure and half-rotted straw; mixed all together, and dug it well into the soil around the plants for six feet square, and set up some six-inch plank, with pegs to hold them in the shape of a frame. I then put a thin mulch of half-rotted wheat straw and chaff over the whole surface bounded by the frame, watered them freely, and in ten days all but the dead one were looking green and fresh. In a week more they were in bloom, which I pulled off in order to give all the vitality of the plants to the runners. After bearing season was over they commenced running, and, as a few runners would show signs of rooting, I put a small clod on the strawberry runner between it and the parent plant. This I followed up at intervals of a week during the summer; and having put a few slats over the frame, to partially shade the plants, I now have the entire frame covered with a thick mass of foliage—and I do believe I have three hundred plants from the five cultivated. I add that I gave them a thorough flood of water three times a week, as we had not a drop of rain during two months—from the middle of June to the middle of August. I feel amply paid for my slight trouble; for, aside from the real pleasure of tending them, I am sure no one has a finer lot of rare

plants; and all my labor on them put together in hours, would not make a working day—and I value these plants at ten dollars at least; good wages for one day, sure.

The Raspberry.—I planted several hundred of this fine fruit, and immediately after planting I cut the canes down to within three inches of the ground; used the indispensable mulch of straw, which not only kept the ground moist and made them grow finely, but saved my gardener many a hard fight with the innumerable weeds, which were thus choked down in the ground. *Mulch, mulch, mulch!* is my cry. It is the hand-maid of labor, and the *sine qua non* of successful cultivation—of small fruits especially. No part of the small fruit cultivator's work gives him such results as a thorough, persistent mulching. If you have never tried it, do it next time you plant, and you will never fail to do it afterwards.

Liquid Manure.—In the use of this material, the novice may ruin his plants or vegetables to which he applies it. Nothing, except mulching, pays better than this kind of manure, if properly applied; nothing is or can be more disastrous in its effects (except an old sow and a litter of pigs in your garden), when improperly applied. The great and only trouble is, in applying it too strong. It must be weakened with water. To make it good, get a barrel; set it up hopper fashion as if to run off ley; put into it half a bushel each of chicken manure, stable manure, chip manure, cow manure (dry), ashes and soda. They must all be mixed up together (composted) before putting in, and then pour in three buckets of water—having first put a few holes in the bottom of the barrel, and a little straw. Have a vessel to catch the drip, and it will all soon pass through. If not highly colored, pour it back again; and if then highly colored, weaken it with water until it is about a straw or amber color. Apply this liquid with a sprinkler as you would any water, two or three times a week, to your strawberries, vines, melons, cucumbers, &c., and you will be well paid. One barrellful of manure will do for a dozen runs.

WOODMAN.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

A writer in the *Gardeners' Monthly* writes thus concerning this new variety of our native plant, called the American Ivy, which grows everywhere in our bottoms, and is a common, neglected plant. The self-same plant is highly prized in England, and much used for covering walls, climbing over lattice and trellis-work, and one of the most ornamental climbers.

Let your readers remember that the native plant spoken of is, the *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*—five-part leaved—and that *A. Veitchii* is only a different, though very distinct, variety of the same. We saw this new *Ampelopsis* the past summer at E. G. Henderson & Sons' Nursery, St. John's Wood Road, London, and thought at the time it was a neat, distinct and very pretty thing. This is what is said of it:

"I received this beautiful climbing plant from England last spring, and am well pleased with it. It will no doubt prove hardy here, and will be much sought after as it becomes more known; it is, I think, the very best plant that I am ac-

quainted with for baskets or vases, as there is nothing trashy or weedy in its character. It was sent out for the first time, August 1st, 1868, by the Veitchs, of Chelsea, England, who thus describe it: 'A miniature-foliaged, Virginian Creeper, which clings to any building with the tenacity of the strongest Ivy; and producing in great profusion its dense foliage of a glossy green, shaded with purple, it cannot fail to command great attention. It is of exceedingly rapid growth, requires no nailing, and from earliest spring it produces its purple-tinted leaves so thickly as to form the most perfect coating wherever it is planted, the young shoots being quite purple. The leaves are sometimes divided into three parts, and are sometimes entire, turning red in autumn similar to the old kind.'

Now let our readers look on the "old kind," in its lovely scarlet livery; it is the five-leaved climber, somewhat resembling the Poison Ivy, but can always be distinguished from the latter by having palmate leaves, that is, five-part; while the poison vine is always three-part.

This is the very season to see the beautiful Virginia Creeper in all its glory, and for which it is so highly prized abroad. And here I am willing to concede and record, that, if the climate of Europe allows them to excel in flowers and foliage plants, ours as far excels theirs in the gorgeous and varied tints of autumn; and must be to a European as grand a sight, as their best examples of gardening are to us. C. S.

The Vineyard.

WORK IN THE VINEYARD.

It becomes an important point now to consider in what condition the vineyard is to be left for the winter. The culture of the vineyard is supposed to have ceased long since. The voice of the grape gatherer is no longer heard. This season the foliage has hung well, no frost having been severe enough to injure it. This season has satisfactorily demonstrated the real value of the very late ripening varieties.

A variety not thoroughly ripened by the 5th of October, is of little real value here. It is a point upon which there is no dispute, that the ripening of the grape to perfection requires an average mean temperature, below which the grape will not ripen, however long it may remain free from frost. This, with us, has been an exceptional season in this respect; free from killing frost beyond the average time; still the very late ripening varieties seem as if they cannot be persuaded to ripen. We think the grape that will not ripen by the 1st of October, may be classed as ripening too late in this section.

The vintage passed, the growth ceased, the leaves fallen—what now remains to be done, to lay them by for the winter? In many vineyards, particularly those on lands liable to wash, sow lightly over with Rye, and run the cultivator (we have found A. J. Craig's flexible harrow the best, especially in stony land,) thoroughly over the ground. This, up to well in November, as an average, will take good hold of the ground, prevent washing during the winter, can be turned under early in the spring, and at the worst is better than weeds on the

ground. Prune as early in the season as possible; and, if the variety is only half hardy, lay down on the ground and throw up a light covering of earth over the vine. We have found this of so much value even with the so-called perfectly hardy varieties, that we think it will pay in every instance.

While there is danger in too early thorough cultivation and pruning, we conceive that this season, after this time, there is but little risk.

It will be found a point of much importance, in some positions, to have the soil entirely free from deep furrows so as to avoid all tendency to wash. After pruning vines planted last spring, it will be found of great value to draw the earth in a small cone over the point of the wood left. This will be found a great protection. Vines, like children, are much more delicate in their infancy than at maturity. Any extra care expended at this time will be found a good investment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S. D., Cassville.—The box and contents came safely to hand. The moth is the genuine Bee Moth. The worm is the larva of the moth sent, and is too well known here among Bee-keepers to be difficult of identification.

Colman's Rural World.

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ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and C. W. MURTFIELDT.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE RURAL WORLD FOR 1870.

Inducements to New Subscribers.

We will send the RURAL WORLD free the balance of this year to all who may now subscribe for 1870. The long fall and winter evenings are coming, and every family in the West should lay in a supply of interesting and instructive reading matter. Our friends can, if they feel disposed, confer a great favor by informing their friends and neighbors of our very liberal proposition. We expect the addition of many thousand subscribers for next year, and if they subscribe now, they can have the benefit of our liberal offer.

MERAMEC HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held in the School House, Eureka, Mo., on Thursday the fourth of November, at 10 A. M.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We take pleasure in thanking the Directors for tickets to the 16th State Fair of Georgia, to be held at Macon, Nov. 16, and to continue 10 days. We are sorry that we cannot attend.

JAS. N. BROWN'S SONS' SALE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this firm in this issue of our paper. There is no better stock in the country than these gentlemen have. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Brown years ago used to carry off the largest premiums at our St. Louis fairs; and this year the sons visited our Fair, and took some of our first premiums on their splendid Short Horn herd. The sale of their stock will be positive, and those wishing to purchase should by all means attend.

The First Response.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is in receipt of four varieties of wheat from Holt County, intended for the Museum of Seeds, for which his grateful acknowledgements are hereby tendered to the donor and the Secretary of the Holt County Agricultural Society. We have received Seeds from private individuals, but this is the first of a county effort. Read, ponder, and do likewise.

By the way, we are promised a complete selection of Garden Seeds—they will be noticed in due time.

PURCHASES OF FINE STOCK.—Our friend, M. P. Lientz, of Rocheport, Boone Co., Mo., made several purchases at the late St. Louis Fair, among which were four pigs of the Poland and China breed, five months old; one Cotswold buck lamb that took the first premium, and two very fine yearling Cotswold ewes—all from stock imported from England.

LIFE INSURANCE.

It must be very gratifying to every Western man to note the growing feeling among our people to encourage home enterprise, and to patronize domestic institutions. This is observable in all departments of business. We have been so long dependent upon the East, not only for our Government policy, but for all ideas of business, trade, &c., that we shall necessarily be slow in gaining that independence to which the West aspires, and which must come sooner or later. Still, the indications leave no room to doubt, that our vassalage cannot be of long duration. It has been but a few years since the East had entire monopoly of the business of Life Insurance. We had but few Life Companies in the West, and he was considered a rash, if not a reckless man, who would apply for a policy in any other than an Eastern Company. Now, it is very different, and our own Companies, we believe, are doing the bulk of the business in the West. We had occasion to call in at the office of the Mound City Life Insurance Company, and were highly gratified at the progress this Company was making. It is doing a very prosperous business—its policies now considerably exceeding 1,400. Few companies at the same age have done so well, and the management is in such hands that it cannot fail to retain the confidence of the public and grow in favor. We have before written in terms of commendation of this Company, and have advised our farmer friends not to neglect this important duty of providing for their families. Hitherto much the largest portion of Life Insurance has been done among the mercantile classes. But there is equal reason that the farming class should provide for those dependent upon them; and it is one of the best evidences of a thrifty and provident farmer, that he has a policy on his life. We should be gratified to know that all our subscribers who have families had performed this important duty, and we commend those who have not, to make application to the Mound City.

Mr. John Swinson of Stockholm, Sweden, has purchased 12,500 acres in South-East Missouri—he designs to establish a colony near the old town of St. Luke in Stoddard County.

500 families from Sweden are on the way to Missouri to settle on the plantation. They are coming to New York in a sailing vessel, and are expected to reach Missouri in thirty days. They will be followed by 800 more families, consisting of able-bodied, industrious artisans and laborers. Mr. Swinson found the climate and soil favorable for the enterprise he has in view. It is an excellent cotton growing district.—Republican.

ST. LOUIS FARMERS' CLUB.

SATURDAY, October 16th, 1869.

The Club met at the usual hour. President Thompson in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

OSAGE HEDGES.

Dr. Morse proposed to take up the resolution offered at the last meeting, to recommend the essay of Mr. M. L. Dunlap as the best information within our knowledge at present on the subject of hedge-growing. Mr. Dunlap lives in the central portion of Illinois, where they have probably had more experience in growing hedges than in any other locality. The settled conviction of those who have had most experience, and have given the matter most attention, is that the hedge should be grown before it is pruned. This is a cardinal point. The plants should be assorted, so as to get those of a size together, and planted about a foot apart. Some plant ten inches apart, and some who have plants to sell recommend eight inches. Mr. M. L. Sullivan, the most extensive farmer of Illinois, who has planted hedges by scores of miles, plants sixteen inches apart. The hedge should be well cultivated and allowed to grow until it is about five years old, when it should be plashed, that is, cut half off or more, with a hatchet at the surface of the ground, and laid down flat on the ground, when it will sprout up thickly and make an impassable hedge.

Dr. Henderson said he had no practical experience in growing hedges; he only knew what he had seen. He had been opposed to hedges because they are so liable to be neglected. Some have hedges that are well cared for, and they are good for the purpose designed, but if they are neglected and not pruned at the proper time they become nuisances, and are hard to manage. He had seen many hedges that were bad until they were cut down to the ground, and then they made good fences. He wished to call up the subject of fencing in general. He wished the Legislature to make a law to keep stock out of the roads, at least in this thickly settled locality where land is so valuable. He said the road along or through his farm belonged to him, except to the extent that it was needed for a public road. If anybody had the right to pasture it, he had.

Mr. Hedges brought in specimens of Osage plants grown this season in St. Clair county, Illinois, by Francis Houchens. The seed was of last year's growth, was soaked fourteen days in tepid water, and planted June 17th last. The plants were thirty inches in length, with a tap root nine inches long.

Mr. Hedges had no practical experience in growing hedges, but from observation he had become satisfied of one thing, viz: that early cutting was not best. It deprives the plants of their requirement for growth. The top is necessary to produce roots, and the more vigorous the top the better will be the roots.

Mr. Syred said when the plants are two or three years old, they may be bent down and twisted together, when they will throw out shoots in different directions and make a thick, good hedge.

Mr. Cannon said he had studied Osage hedging considerably. Our people were in too great a hurry with their hedges. In order to make them thick, they cut them too early. They ought to grow at least three or four years to get vigor before cutting. Under the old plan the hedge always gets thin at the bottom.—When the hedge is grown, it is easy to cut it, if it is done twice a year as it ought to be. A good farmers' hedge will not be more liable to damage by fire than a fence, because it should be kept free of trash.

President Thompson—How many years will it require to grow a complete hedge?

Mr. Cannon—In seven years you can have a hedge that will be a complete fence. Many hedges in this county that now are unsightly and bad, could be made into good hedges by laying them down.

Mr. Johnson, landscape gardener, showed by dia-

grams the different methods of pruning ornamental hedges. He recommended the square form, or that which approached nearest to it, as the best suited to the growth of the plant.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution in regard to Mr. Dunlap's essay be adopted.

Dr. Henderson said, in adopting it, we do so in answer to an inquiry, but do not commit ourselves to recommending hedges. He was not in favor of them.

Dr. Morse said in prairie regions they had, and he thought they would continue to find, hedges profitable and desirable, in many places. He thought less favorably of them in timbered regions.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Henderson moved that the subject of fencing in general, be considered at the next meeting.

Mr. Cabanne seconded the motion. He said land in this part of the country is very valuable, and every foot is occupied. Much of it is rented, and it is often difficult to keep fences in ample condition to turn the stock that is allowed to run in the roads. The Legislature certainly ought to do something to protect farmers against such stock.

Motion adopted.

Mr. Hedges presented very fine samples of red clover seed; one grown in this county by Mr. Sappington, and the other in St. Genevieve county. Both were from lots sent here to market.

L. C. Waite presented a weed, and wished to know the proper name. He called it "White Daisy." It had been in bloom for seven weeks, and the bees swarm on it all the time.

The florists present recognized it as one of the common wild asters, perhaps *Aster multiflorus*. There are so many of them that it is difficult to name the varieties.

Mr. Cannon presented the following varieties of hybrid perpetual roses: "Dr. Arnold," "Géant des Batailles," "Victor Verdier," and "Souvenir de Levison Gower."

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9TH.

The past was one of the most beautiful of Autumn weeks, and one of the best St. Louis Fair weeks since the commencement.

The daily temperature rose very gradually, with but slight variations to the end of the week. There were slight frosts on three mornings, and quite a heavy rain on the evening of the 8th. On the morning of the 9th the wind had changed to north-west, with a large amount of cloudiness, which produced a very chilly feeling. The woods are now in the full splendor of their autumn hues—crimson, gold and green.

The mean of the week, 57.99°.

Maximum on the 8th, 79°.

Minimum on the 3d, 5th and 9th, 42°.

Range, 37°.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER, October 18th, 1869.

The market closed Saturday with fair receipts of all the leading articles of produce, and a fair average day's business was transacted, without any particular activity in any commodity. Flour continued to droop and the market was generally easier for buyers. There was a firm feeling in the wheat market. Choice white corn was held firm, but not much was sold. Oats declined under the influence of unfavorable Southern advices, and large receipts here. Low grades of barley continued to droop and were very dull and in large supply; but prime and choice grades were in request and quite firm. Rye was heavy and slow, without quotable change in price. The market for hay was weaker. But little tobacco was offered on the breaks, and the market was quiet and easy. Undressed hemp was firm, and hackled tow continued in request.—Dressed hemp in moderate demand. Pork ruled dull. Bacon was steady and firm, but sales were only moderate. Lard continued dull. Tallow declined to 10½c per pound. Highwines were quiet and steady at \$1.15,

Potatoes were rather dull. Onions were in small supply and higher. Wool was in good request and firm.

TOBACCO: Small offering and a quiet market.—We quote scraps at \$3@5; inferior frosted and light weight lugs \$7@8; factory lugs \$8 25@9; planters lugs \$9@10; dark leaf \$10 50@12 50; black wrappers \$12@17; factory dried lugs and leaf \$9@11 50; medium bright to fine, nominal at \$30@35—wanted and scarcely any to be had.

COTTON: Quiet and no sale reported. Middling, 24c per lb.

HEMP: Firm for undressed. Sales 18 bales at \$15½.

FLOUR: No demand for spring, and low grades of fall were neglected. Market generally dull and the prices favor buyers: Common \$4, super \$4 50@4 75, X \$4 90@5 15, XX \$5 50, XXX \$5 75@6 25, choice and fancy family, \$6 50 to 7 50 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR: City steady but dull at \$6@6 25 per bbl. Country dull at \$6 50.

CORN MEAL: Quiet and unchanged. Choice and fancy brands \$4 75@5 per bbl delivered. No demand for country.

WHEAT: With fair receipts and a good milling demand, low grades and No. 2 red were steady and firm. The better grades of fall were in brisk demand and very firm. The outside demand was light. But little spring offered, and market quiet and unchanged. Spring—rejected 52c; No. 2 inspected 90c. Rejected Fall 70c. No. 3 red 98c@91. No. 3 red \$1 02@1 06. No. 1 red \$1 10@1 15. Choice red \$1 20@1 30. White No. 2 \$1 07@1 20.

CORN: Dull market except for choice white.—Choice yellow 85c, good white 88c, choice white 94@95c in new gunnies.

OATS: Market dull and 1@2c lower. 47@48c for mixed, and 49@51c for mixed white and white.

BARLEY: Common and fair Iowa 55@60c; good owa 65c and prime 75c. Good Minnesota \$1 30, prime \$1 42, choice \$1 52@1 55.

RYE: Prime 80c; fancy for seed 87c per bush.

LARD: Choice, in half barrels and kegs sold on orders at 19@19½c.

BUTTER: Only choice wanted. Choice Ohio and New York Goshen 40@45c, prime and choice Western dairy, 30@35, choice store packed 28@30c.

EGGS: Quiet and steady at 20@24c per dozen—shipper's count and reckoned.

POULTRY: Scarcely any demand for chickens.—Young chickens \$2 50@3 25, old \$3 50@4, ducks \$2 75@3, turkeys \$6@10 per doz.

GAME: Prairie chickens \$4 75@5, quails \$2 25@2 50 per doz; deer 10@12c per lb.

HAY: Red top and good timothy tight pressed \$17; prime timothy \$18 50@19, choice \$20.

POTATONS: Buckeyes 40c per bush, Neshannocks \$1 25 per bbl.

ONIONS: Small receipts and higher, 90c per bus. DRIED FRUIT: Fair to good apples 6½@6½c, good to prime 7@7½c; peaches mixed 7½@8c per lb.

BEANS, &C: Green dried peas at \$2 20@2 25; choice navy beans \$2 75; castor beans \$3 per bush.

GREEN FRUIT: Apples in good request; \$1 75@3 50 per bbl for small to large choice varieties.—Peaches seedling 50c@51 per bush box; budded at \$1 25 per bush basket. Pears \$1@1 50 per bush box. Choice Northern Grapes—Concord, Isabella and Delaware, 15@16c.

HIDES: Western flint 22½, dry salt 18@18½, and green salt 10½c per lb.

WOOL: Fine unwashed in good order 25@27½c; medium unwashed 28@30c; coarse 30@33c; combing 37@40c. Fleece, fine, dingy, 34@36c; bright, in good order, 38@40c; coarse 40@43c; tub 47@50c; picked and scoured 52@53c.

SHEEP SKINS: Green country 75@85; dry skins 60@80; dry shearlings 10@40c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Supplies of common and medium butchers' stock and stocker's cattle continue in ample supply. HOGS—There has been a continued fair demand, and the market has ruled firm and steady at full prices. SHEEP—Supplies have been rather in excess of demand, especially of common and medium qualities. The following were among the sales at Pacific Stock Yards—Cattle, 5 weighing 6,500 at \$5; 18 weighing 20,050 at \$5; 18 weighing 17,300 at \$4 25; 19 weighing 19,320 at \$3 50; 1 weighing 930 at \$2 50; Among the sales of Hogs were the following—31 weighing 10,390 at \$9; 102 weighing 23,800 at \$9 50.

HORSES AND MULES—At S. S. Grant's Stables—25 mules, large, at \$185 to 210; 33 do medium size, \$165 to \$180; 26 do small, \$110 to 140; 1 fine saddle horse, \$425; 71 plug horses, \$30 to 100.



MILKING.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

Little dun cow to the apple tree tied,
Chewing the cud of reflection,
I that am milking you, sit by your side,
Lost in a sad retrospection.

Far o'er the fields the tall daisies blush warm,
For rosy the sunset is dying;
Across the still valley, o'er meadow and farm,
The flush of its beauty is lying.

White foams the milk in the pail at my feet,
Clearly the robins are calling;
Soft blows the evening breeze after the heat,
Cool the long shadows are falling.

Little dun cow, 'tis so tranquil and sweet!
Are you light-hearted, I wonder?
What do you think about—something to eat?
On clover and grass do you ponder?

I am remembering the days that are dead,
And a brown little maid in the gloaming,
Milking her cow, with the west burning red
Over waves that about her were foaming.

Up from the sad east the deep shadows gloomed
Out of the distance and found her;
Lightly she sang, while the solemn sea boomed,
Like a great organ, around her.

Under the light-house no sweet brier grew,
Dry was the grass, and no daisies
Waved in the wind, and the flowers were few
That lifted their delicate faces.

But O, she was happy, and careless, and blest,
Full of the song-sparrow's spirit;
Grateful for life, for the least and the best
Of the blessings that mortals inherit.

Fairer than gardens of Paradise seems
The desolate spaces of water;
Nature was hers—clouds that frowned, stars that
gleamed—

What beautiful lessons they taught her.

Would I could find them again, little maid,
Striving with utmost endeavor—
Could find in my breast that light heart, unafraid,
That has vanished forever and ever!

—From the Riverside Magazine for August.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

ADVICE TO WIVES.

I am heartily tired of the senseless articles which we read daily in the different exchanges, and offered as advice to women; and in the name of all femality, I protest against it.

The mischief is just this, women have been advised entirely too much, and it is time that all persons included in the masculine gender and possessive case were reminded of the fact, and learn to govern themselves accordingly.

Women are advised, by gentlemen, of their duties as wives and mothers; they presume to advise them of their household affairs, of the right course to take in governing their children and domestics; and one would imagine that instead of loving, refined, intelligent women, we were all a race of idiots, or boarders from the insane asylum.

Now, I would like to have those advisers change places with women for a short time, and show us how much the world would be benefitted by the change. I would like them to try the

pleasures of housekeeping for a week, that we might see the workings of the domestic machinery under their masculine supervision. I honestly believe that all of the nicest words in the dictionary would be used in the most emphatic manner before the first day was over.

The whole truth is plain to perceive: women have naturally fallen into the places which they are best calculated to fill; their patient forbearance with the whims of men; their tenderness with the suffering should awaken all of the sympathies of the stronger sex, and should teach them in the most touching language of the great love which she should possess to enable her to bear the heavy burden which has been laid upon her.

No, it is not advice that wives want, but sympathy. Never mind if you do think (old or young husbands) that the ills of which she complains are small and trivial, compared with the troubles which you have to contend with in these, our dark financial days. Her troubles are as great to her; and oh, so wearing! It is the small petty troubles of life which wear out the lives of so many women; and as the "constant dropping of water will wear away a stone," so will the small every-day troubles of life tell severely upon a woman's health and spirits.

JERUSHA SQUEERS.

HOME.

We give the following extracts from the *N. W. Farmer*, which fully express our views on this all-important subject. If there is any one idea that will rule and regulate society, it is this idea of home:

"Upon no point is the immature national character more deficient than in its ideas of the worth and importance of home. The popular impression seems to be that anything more than a temporary residence, an ephemeral boarding-house, a place in which to eat, drink and sleep, and these in the hasty possible manner, is an antique folly. Nor is this false and dangerous idea limited to the denizens of cities; even our farming population seem to be imbued with the national restlessness. No sooner has the farm been thoroughly cleared, fenced and placed under good cultivation, the log hut exchanged for a more roomy and attractive dwelling, the shade trees taken firm root and their limbs branching out in symmetry and usefulness, than a feverish unrest enters upon the scene, and for the bribe of a few dollars, or in obedience to a dream of some distant land where wealth is attainable without labor, the homestead is deserted, the birth-place of the children given into stranger hands, and the graves of grand parents bartered away for filthy lucre.

In the practical affairs of life, in the temptations that assail and the embarrassments that bewilder us, that word "home," is intended to have more than magical potency, and our national character will never be the strong, enduring and noble reality that our institutions and our opportunities make possible, until that word falls from our lips with a tender and almost religious inflection. The farmer has not only the great mission of making the earth yield its uttermost of food, of superintending and directing that mysterious chemistry of nature, which, according to its direction, evolves weeds or corn; but, upon him, more than upon those of any other calling, rests the responsibility of creating and fostering that reverence for home—that more than all other conservative influences can control our national feverishness, and make our manhood noble and worthy of perpetuation. To do this, there are two simple rules to be accepted

and carried into the practice of our thoughts to be religiously adopted and believed in. First, that it is of more consequence to have a home than to have wealth or social position; and second, that there is no duty of religion or patriotism more sacred and imperative than that of making home pleasant. Nor does this involve any difficulty or expense; it is the cheapest of all attainments to make home what it should be. Its gilding is the glow of the cheerful family fire; its noblest treasures the words of affection; and the spirit that vitalizes and glorifies all its surroundings, making its modest dimensions to expand into the proportions of an everlasting temple, is the presence and practice of domestic love. If a man or woman would help his age, and hasten the true millennium of right, truth and justice, the boundaries of the farm offer "ample scope and verge enough," for there is no want at the present moment more pressing, none of larger prospective influence upon the nation's future, than the revolution of our false ideas of home, and the creation of pure conceptions of its worth.

The autumn is upon us, and the long winter evenings will furnish abundant opportunity for those ministrations of domestic love that will strengthen the home ties; and the right use of these will furnish better proofs than any words of ours, that there is within every farm house a source of moral strength, national welfare and individual good, in the simple work of making home what it should be."

Journalism as a Profession.

The death of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, of the *New York Times*, has given birth to a great many articles and suggestions on the subject of journalism, some of which are valuable. But there is one feature connected with the subject which we have not seen referred to, but which we think is worthy of consideration. It is common enough to speak of the profession of journalism; then why should it not have its professors? We have many colleges throughout the country, but not one of them is devoted to the task of educating young men especially for the journalistic profession. The youth of the country intended for the ministry, for the law, for medicine, for engineering, for the army or the navy, are trained in those branches of learning which will be most useful to them in their several spheres, but for educating young men in the profession of journalism, inferior to none of them in importance, there is, so far as we know, no school, no college, no special department in any institution of learning in our country.

We believe this to be a great mistake. We believe that a preliminary training is as necessary for editors and writers for the press as for lawyers; and we further believe that the college university which first founds such a professional ship, or develops a course of study especially adapted to young men intending to pursue a journalistic career, will soon enrol among its students some of the best youthful talent of the country.

It has been said that "editors are born, not made," but there is no better reason why an editor should be "born" than a lawyer, a doctor or a preacher, or even if he was "born," he would not be much improved by going through a course of study that would better him for his calling. As to what that education should be almost any editor of large experience could give a pretty clear idea. Such men as Mr. Bryant of the *New York Evening Post*, Mr. Greene of the *Boston Post*, Mr. Greeley of the *Tribune*, Mr. Prentice of the *Louisville Courier*, Mr. Thurlow Weed, Edwin Croswell, Parker Godwin, John Bigelow, could, we doubt not, lay down a system for the training of young men for the duties of journalism that would, in a few years, give us a class of editors and writers which the country and profession would be proud to have, and which would be of immense benefit to newspaper readers.

Oct. 23.

It may be a misfortune—we sometimes think it is—that newspaper reading occupies so much time as it now does, to the exclusion of books. The newspapers of the principal cities contain so much to read that little time is given for the perusal of the works of even the standard authors. Books are purchased, as they always have been, but we fear they are not read as they used to be. If newspapers are to become the almost sole reading of the people, as now seems probable, it is important that those who write for and conduct them should be well qualified for their duties.—Practical experience in the newspaper office is, we know, important and indispensable, but it is not of itself sufficient. Study and discipline, thorough training, ought to precede it.

May we not hope that the attention of the patrons and friends of education will be called to this subject, and that some affluent gentleman will be found to endow a Professorship of Journalism in one of our first-class universities.—N. A. Ledger.

SUNDAY READING.

We are glad to know that among our readers are thousands who are very much interested in any Christian effort to give the gospel to the poor. As one of the novelties of St. Louis, and as a specimen of genuine Christian philanthropy, regardless of name or sect, we give a synopsis of a sermon preached in a theatre, and we bespeak for it a careful reading from all. It is selected from the *Democrat* of St. Louis:

"Last night Rev. John Monteith preached as usual to a crowded house at the Olympic Theater. As the season advances and as it becomes more generally known that these services are held at this place for the people, the interest seems to increase, and we found the building filled to overflowing with people from all the varied walks of life, showing that this good work draws out a class of persons much in need of such religious privileges as our regular churches fail to reach.

"Mr. Monteith took for his text, Luke, 7th chapter, 22d verse—'To the poor the Gospel is preached.' He said that whatever was retained in possession of the Creator was fully dispensed, 'without money and without price'—but, as soon as anything passed into man's possession, he put a price upon it. The only things that still remain free, are those which, from their nature, cannot be owned—air, sunlight, sky, landscape, knowledge, truth. These last, however, had not escaped the snare of human selfishness. The Jewish system was exclusive.—It took a long time to eradicate the idea that a Jew was better than other men, because with him were the oracles of God. Just here arose the distinguishing feature of Christ's ministry. He unlocked the sealed treasures, and dispensed the highest spiritual blessings, not on the ground of lineage or blood—but upon a higher, nobler and grander principle, viz., *humanity*. He came not to men as Jew or Greek, but to *man as man*. Therefore, when John the Baptist, in a fit of impatience, sent to Jesus to know if he would really prove himself the Messiah, he told the messengers to return with a climax of facts, extraordinary cures, miracles—but this was the top: 'To the poor the gospel is preached.'

"This the speaker proceeded to unfold as the chief evidence of the Saviour's divine mission. To unlock what God had locked was an assumption which could only stand, by the evi-

dent fulfillment of prophecy, and the development of a personal fitness corresponding with the assumption. The prophets before him had brought their messages to the chiefs, and their words were blind. Jesus came to the people and thrilled them with the plain utterance of the greatest truths. A still higher evidence lay in the nature of the truth he uttered.

"This giving of the gospel, the opening out of the most precious truths freely to the people, was the *chief object* of Christ's mission.

"Almost the first words that escaped His lips were, Blessed are the poor in Spirit. He proclaimed himself the Light of the world. How beautiful; how true! Light is the universal friend of man, gilding the poor man's hovel and the rich man's palace alike. He did not despise the rich. He took the world as it was. But as the rich despised the poor, and the poor were the multitude, He became emphatically the poor man's friend. He aimed at success. He was to build up a kingdom of new hearts. To this end His message must be accepted. Riches brought luxury, indulgence and self assertion—all leading away from submission to the truth. The people, the mixed multitude, listened to the whisper of their deepest wants. Hence they hung on His lips, for He spoke to those wants. He desired to lay the foundations of His kingdom in vigorous minds and bodies. These He found rather among the people whose faculties had not been abused by the enfeebling influences of affluence. Jesus recognized, too, what it has taken the world centuries to learn—that, when the rubbish of circumstances is removed, the brightest jewels God ever dropped into a human casket are among the poor. Mere delicacies may grow, like finest fruits or flowers, on highest boughs or mountain crags; but the things of stern use and highest beauty, are found like the iron, gold and diamond, deep buried in the earth. The cases of Peter, Paul, and the women that followed Jesus, were used in illustration of this point.

"It was a piece of wise policy to come to the masses, for they, as the politicians know, hold the balance of power.

"The giving of the gospel to the poor was the chief glory of Christ's mission. As it is the glory of science, the glory of art, that they have brought the hidden things of nature to the comprehension and possession of the people—so it is the glory of Christianity that it has found what philosophers could not find, and brought it to the cottage door, the child's mind and the sinner's heart.

"It thrills one to think of the development of those fishermen, of Lazarus, Mary and Martha, into the bosom companions of Jesus; to think that Mary Magdalene was rescued from her seven devils, and from an eighth that was worse, and made his choice friend, and finally a seraph.

"In view of these truths the preacher urged the opening of free churches, and the universal arousing of the attention of the people to the claims of their Great Friend.

"Next Sunday evening at half-past seven Mr. Monteith will preach as usual, his remarks being specially addressed to *Young Women*, and we doubt not that the speaker will make the

service interesting to all. These services are free, and every one is cordially invited by those having charge of them. We think these services are doing a great good in the community, and we trust they may be well supported and continued."

BY AND BY.

By and by! We say it softly,
Thinking of a tender hope,
Stirring always in our bosoms,
Where so many longings grope.

By and by! Oh love shall greet us,
In a time that is to come,
And the fears that now defeat us,
Then shall all be stricken dumb!

By and by! The mournful sorrows
Clouding o'er our sky to-day,
Shall be gone in glad to-morrow—
Shall be banished quite away!

By and by! We say it gently,
Looking on our silent dead,
And we do not think of earth life,
But of Heaven's sweet life instead!

By and by! We look in yearning
Toward the harbor of the blest,
And we see the beacons burning
In the ports of perfect rest.

By and by! Our ship shall anchor,
If the tide and wind are fair,
Some day in the port of Heaven,
Where our lost and loved ones are.

By and by! Oh, say it softly,
Thinking not of earth and care,
But the by and by of Heaven,
Waiting for us over there!

—Once a Month.

We dream of a future far off and radiant, that somehow never resolves itself into the present—a to-morrow that never becomes to-day.

He who never had the attribute of mercy warm in his heart, nor has been touched with the emotions of pity, could scarcely have a realizing sense of what the meaning of these words really is.

CHILDREN.—Provide children healthy diet, roomy clothes, and plenty of exercise in the open air. The exhilarating action of air upon baby lungs is highly beneficial and will be found much more efficacious than giving them "gin" to keep them quiet or make them sleep. Many a man who reels through the street drunk, can credit his nurse or mother with making him so by forming the appetite for drink when he was but a child. Mothers, if you wish to have your babes grow up to healthy and sober men and women, heed this advice.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is no Patent Medicine humbug, gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances, brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing, pleasant Remedy, a perfect Specific for Chronic Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and kindred diseases. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., offers a reward of \$500 for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. For sale by most druggists everywhere. Sent by mail, postpaid, for sixty cents. Address the proprietor as above.

MARTIN LUTHER once thought he saw the devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days **AYER'S PILLS** to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR PRIEST and NUN.

Apply at once to CRITTENDEN & McKINNEY, 1308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. oc23-13t

THE VERDICT RENDERED!

Last season we presented to the Farmers of the country some of the evidences of the wonderful productive powers of the NORWAY OATS. Many doubted, and some called us swindlers. Seed-time and harvest have passed, and the verdict is rendered. Thousands of Farmers, responding from the North, the South, the East, and the West, declare the NORWAY OATS to be better than we ever represented them to be.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

Louisiana, Mo., Aug. 7th, 1869.

The season with us has been too wet for oats. The Norways have been a success. The heavy rains beat down the common oats so that they had to be mowed while the Norways stood erect, not a single straw having fallen or lodged. I am too well pleased with them to sell a kernel even at \$10 a bushel, which I could readily do. I shall sow all I have another year. One of my neighbors sowed seven grains on very rich land and harvested one quart.

ARTHUR A. BLUMER.

NO HUMBAG ABOUT THEM.

Henry Puleman, Esq., Galesville, N. Y., writes, Aug. 16th, 1869: The Norway Oats I had of you are no humbug; on the contrary, are all you recommended them to be last year. I sowed on clay-loam soil, and can beat all my neighbors about here for oats of any kind. No farmer can afford to raise any other kind, if he can get these even at \$10 per bushel.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 8th, 1869.

D. W. Ramsdell—Dear Sir: Since my last I have threshed my crop; they have turned out something more than one hundred and fifty bushels of oats to the acre. I tried a dozen sheafs taken as they come from the stack; the yield was four bushels and one pint to the dozen, or over one-fourth bushel to the sheaf. Owing to the hard weather, one-third of my oats froze out. We have had the longest and most disastrous drouth we ever had in this country, having no rain scarcely since May 1st. If we had had an ordinary season, I would undoubtedly made two hundred bushels per acre. If I live next season, I will give your oats a fair test. I do not write this for advertising or publication, as I have none for sale; what I spare will be gratuitous to my friends. I believe I can excel anything of the oat kind in the world with this seed next year.

Respectfully yours, Jno. L. DIVINE.

THE CONNEAU COUNTY (OHIO) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ENDORSE THEM.

Amboy, Ohio, Sept. 3.

I am highly pleased with the appearance and prospects of a great crop of the oats I had of you. The officers of the Conneau County Agricultural Society met at my place to examine these oats, and pronounced them far ahead of any oat they ever saw, and a grand success.

Respectfully yours, A. C. DIBBLE.

OVER ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

Upper Mahautongo, Pa., Aug. 27, 1869.

I received $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of your seed too late for a fair trial. The yield was thirty-three and three-fourths

bushels, surpassing anything ever seen in our section of country. The hulls are thin, with plump berry, which accounts for their heavy weight. I recommend you to send to you to be sure of the genuine seed.

Yours, etc., GEORGE BOYER.

"The increase in yield is fully 100 per cent. over the other other varieties, and the quality better."

W. P. ELLIOTT, Knoxville, Tenn.

"My crop weighs 40 lbs. to the bushel. They are just what every farmer wants."

W. I. ANDERSON, Altoona, Pa.

"I will not sow any other kind hereafter."

W. B. SEYMOUR, Iowa City, Iowa.

"The Norway Oats are not a humbug, as some suppose; but will yield more than any other variety in this county." Report St. Clair Co. (Mo.) Farmers' Club.

"They are an improvement of vast importance to the West. Our farmers are advised to secure this seed." Report of meeting of Illinois Grain Growers at Chicago.

"I measured one head 26 inches long, and any quantity over 20 inches. The oats pile right up on the heads, and the stalks are strong enough to hold them up."

JOHN MARKS, Smyrna, Me.

"My Norways stood five to six feet high, and no lodging; common oats all lay flat."

J. H. WHITSON, Boise City, Idaho.

"I raised as many Norways on one acre as I did of common oats on two acres, equally as good land. Besides, the Norways are far better in quality, weighing 40 to 45 pounds to the bushel."

W. H. BISHOP, Leesburg, Ind.

"They are a most valuable addition to the grain resources of the country. They yield fully twice as much as other varieties of better quality."

W. LARIMER, Crab Tree, Pa.

"I have been raising the large Irish oat; but my Norways have more than doubled on the other kinds, and are heavy and of excellent quality."

E. F. DODD, Van Buren, Pa.

OVER FIVE BUSHELS FROM ONE POUND

North Brownville, Mich., Aug. 29.

I am pleased to inform you that the oats I had from you did better than I expected. From the one pound I have harvested over five bushels of splendid oats, and this after the birds had destroyed a great many. I think they will do best on ground not too rich.

SPURIOUS SEED.

Hundreds of bushels of Canada, New Brunswick, Surprise, Poland, and numerous other varieties of oats were sold last year as our seed. Parties are again advertising and attempting to deceive the farmers. One party has already forwarded several thousand bushels of Canada oats to the West, where he is selling them as our seed. We cautioned farmers last year against these frauds. But, because they could buy at a lower price, and the representations appeared honest, they purchased elsewhere; and now, when they have learned by the result that they were deceived, they are writing to us to punish the swindlers. To all such we beg to say that we have enough to do to attend to our own business. We renew our caution, and give notice that hereafter we shall sell our seed under the name of the

RAMSDELL NORWAY OATS. The demand for this seed is sufficient to guarantee a sale of every bushel in the country at our established price; and farmers who bought seed from us are asking from \$7.50 to \$10, and one evidence of seed being spurious is the fact of its being offered at less than the regular established prices. No man is likely to go to the trouble and expense of advertising and selling this seed at a less price than he knows we would pay for it, if genuine. There is not seed enough to supply the State of California alone, while orders are coming in from every State and Territory and many parts of Europe. There is upward of five millions of farmers in the United States yet to be supplied with this seed, and the whole crop this year would not give each a pint. Where one farmer had the faith in our representations to buy last year, thousands are satisfied and anxious to get it now.

YIELD AND QUALITY.

We claimed last year that the Norway Oat would yield double that of any other kind. They have done better than that.

We claimed that they were 25 per cent. heavier. They have exceeded that in weight.

We claimed that they were better in quality. Reliable farmers say they are worth 100 per cent. more for home consumption, and will make whiter and sweeter flour than the best wheat.

Farmers who can do so are invited to visit either of

our stores, and examine the grain and specimens of stalks, root, branch and head. We have mammoth roots producing as many as 245 stalks from a single kernel, which are visited by hundreds daily, and considered, justly, as we think, the wonder of the agricultural world. We shall continue to furnish the genuine Ramsdell Norway Oats as a specialty for two years to come. The price next year will not be less than four dollars. One farmer in every town can make a small fortune on the crop from a few bushels.

Mine weighs 38 pounds to the bushel.

Yours truly, GEO. E. BROWN.

THREE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

St. Charles, Mo., Aug., 1869.

The Norway Oats I sowed broadcast, without special care, on very rich ground, have had a tremendous growth. I never saw their equal. They are much heavier and superior in every respect. My yield is about one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, while a small patch in my garden gives a yield equal to three hundred bushels to the acre.

Yours respectfully, DR. E. W. CHARLES.

NORTH CAROLINA HEARD FROM.

Battleboro, N. C., Aug. 2, 1869.

I am so well pleased with the Norway Oats that I take pleasure in reporting to you their success. The land on which they were sown was entirely worn out. We broke it deep, and sowed with the 32 lbs. oats 100 pounds of guano. They grew beyond our expectations, yielding well. We certainly regard them as very much superior to any oat we have seen, and can heartily endorse them for culture in this section.

Yours, etc., W. A. POWELL.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY BUSHELS FROM ONE AND A QUARTER ACRES.

Greenville, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1869.

D. W. Ramsdell & Co.—Dear Sirs: I had thirty-four pounds of Norway Oats from you, and sowed them on one and one-quarter acres of common ground, manured 2 years ago. We harvested them yesterday, and have 130 shocks, that I am sure will yield one bushel each when threshed. They looked handsome when growing, and are superior in every respect. The kernels are plump, with very thin hulls; and I am sure no farmer who sees or knows the facts about this grain will ever want to grow the old kinds.

Truly yours, L. CARR.

Worth twice as much as my common oats to feed to my horses.

S. M. WAIT, Brattleboro, Vt.

LOOK OUT FOR BOGUS SEED.

Bruford's Store, Pa., Aug. 28, 1869.

Dear Sirs: I understand you have the genuine Ramsdell Norway Oats. Please let me know the price. I have been badly cheated by N. P. Boyer & Co. They sold me common oats under the name of Norways. This year I hope to get the pure seed.

Yours truly, D. MOSTALLER.

One word more on this subject of inferior seed. Many seed-dealers bought and sold seed last year which they may honestly have believed to be genuine, which was not; and some farmers, we are sorry to say it, who raised 25 bushels, sold more than twice that quantity. The demand which the great success of this grain the past season has created, will sweep off the entire stock in a short time, and will offer unusual advantages for bogus operators; and we are compelled, in justice to ourselves as well as for the protection of the public, to publish the above facts. The only safe way for the farmer is to make up his mind how much he wants, and if a neighbor whom he knows and can trust has the seed of his own raising, buy of him; if not, send at once to us. Our best and heaviest seed, Northern grown, under the personal supervision of Mr. Ramsdell, will be offered first.

Price: \$7.50 per bushel; \$4 per half bushel; \$2.50 per peck. Sold by the standard of 32 lbs. to the bushel. Express charges to be paid by the purchaser. Bags free. Remit by draft P. O. money order, or registered letter, or send by Express prepaid, and the package will be delivered to the Co. on receipt of the money.—Address either of our Stores nearest your place. Circulars free.

D. W. RAMSDELL & CO., P. O. Box 5689, No. 218 Pearl Street, New York, and No. 171 Lake Street, Chicago, Ills.

REFERENCES.

Samuel Sinclair, of N. Y. Tribune; G. Collamore & Co., N. Y.; Harper & Bros., New York; J. I. Pearce, President 3d National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; H. N. P. Lewis, Editor Chicago Western Rural, Prairie Farmer Co., Chicago, Ill.

\$15 GET THE BEST. \$20

BUY THE ONLY GENUINE IMPROVED

OROIDE GOLD WATCHES,

MANUFACTURED BY THE OROIDE WATCH CO. They are all the best make, Hunting cases, finely chased; look and wear like fine gold, and are equal in appearance to the best gold watches usually costing \$150. Full Jewelled Levers, Gent's and Ladies' sizes, at \$15 each.

OUR DOUBLE EXTRA REFINED Solid Oroide Gold Hunting Cases, Full Jewelled Levers, are equal to \$200 Gold Watches; Regulated and Guaranteed to keep correct time, and wear and not tarnish, with Extra Fine cases, at \$20 each.

No Money is Required in Advance. We send by express anywhere within the United States, payable to Agent on delivery, with the privilege to open and examine before paid for, and, if not satisfactory, returned, by paying the express charges. Goods will be sent by mail as Registered Package prepaid, by sending cash in advance.

An Agent sending for SIX Watches, gets an EXTRA Watch FREE, making seven \$15 Watches for \$90, or seven \$20 Watches for \$120.

ALSO, ELEGANT OROIDE GOLD CHAINS, of latest and most costly styles, for Ladies and Gentlemen, from 10 to 40 inches long, at \$2, \$4, \$6, and \$8 each, sent with watches at lowest wholesale prices.—State kind and size of Watch required, and order only from
THE OROIDE WATCH CO.,
148 Fulton Street, New York.

BLOODED CATTLE SALE.

This, my **FOURTH ANNUAL SALE OF BLOODED CATTLE**, will take place at MEXICO, MO., the County seat of Audrain, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869,

This sale comprises a lot of red bull and heifer calves, Sired by BASIL DUKE, a grandson of the old imported Duke of Airdrie, dams tracing through the BEST HERDS of the country, and all matter of record in the AMERICAN HERD BOOK. In point of style and blood, this lot of calves can't be excelled in this or any other country.

Each animal will be accompanied with an unquestionable and well-authenticated pedigree.

H. LARIMORE.**Bloomington Nursery.**

500 Acres. 18th Year. 10 Greenhouses. Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock, immense and reliable assortment, very low for cash.

APPLES—including most magnificent stock of yearlings—also, hardy Northern sorts, such as Duchess Oldenburg, Hissop, Transcendent and other Crab Apples, 1, 2, and 3 year.

Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces. Grapes, Forest and Evergreen Trees, Nursery Stocks, Orange Hedge Plants, Roses, own roots, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Iris, Squills, Lilies, Speciosum, Auratum, &c. Also, superior colored plates of Fruits and Flowers. Send 10 cents for Catalogues.

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.
Oct-2m

Trees, Plants and Grape Vines.

20,000 EARLY MAY or Richmond Cherry on Black Morello Stoe; handsome and thrifty, well-formed heads, 2½ to 4 feet, \$150 per M.; 4 to 7 feet, \$200 per M.; 6 to 8 feet, extra fine, \$250 per M. Apple trees, 2 years, leading, best varieties, \$75 per M. 50,000 Concord Vines, No. 1, one year, strong, \$25 per M.; No. 2, one year, good plants, \$15 per M.; No. 1, 2 years strong, \$30 per M.; No. 2, two years, good plants, \$25 per M. Ives, 2 years, \$50 per M.
HENRY AVERY,
Oct-4-1869 Burlington, Iowa.

Colored Plates of Fruits and Flowers.

Drawn and colored from Nature, in the very best style, for Nurserymen, Tree Dealers and Amateurs. Also, Fruit and Flower Pieces, Groups, different sizes and styles, for Parlor and Office Ornaments. A large collection of Plates now on hand, and additions constantly made. Furnished separate, or neatly bound, as desired. THESE PLATES ARE EQUAL TO ANY MADE IN THIS COUNTRY. Four samples by mail for \$1. Send for List. Address, F. K. PHOENIX, Oct-9-1y Bloomington, Illinois.

WANTED, live men, who can give security for goods received, to distribute "packages" of "Wonder of the World" among families, and collect the same. Address, J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE \$50 POTATO

At 75 Cents a Pound

BY MAIL.

"KING OF THE EARLY,"

OR

BRESEE'S NO. 4.

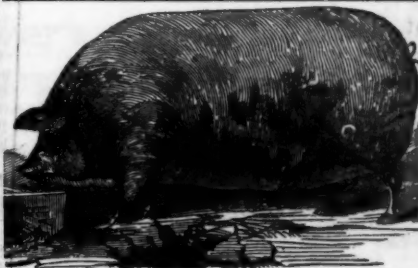
THIS POTATO, claimed to be a week earlier than the "EARLY ROSE," and for which Fifty Dollars apiece was asked the past season, is now offered at the above sacrifice.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Growers, Importers, and
Wholesale Seed Dealers,
15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

TO THE SEED TRADE.

Our Preliminary Wholesale Price List of Seeds for Dealers only, dated Oct. 1, 1869, will be mailed to applicants.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John Street, New York.



PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Bred and shipped by J. W. & M. IRWIN, Penningtonville, Chester Co. Penn. Send for Circular.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS—Cotswold and Leicester Bucks and Ewes, from Imported Stock Circulars Free. Address, McCROBY & SLACK, Marysville, Ohio.

ATLANTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. We sell our Machine, with Table and Treadle complete (a new machine), for \$16, which will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, braid, quilt and embroider, as perfectly as any \$150 machine; warranted for 5 years. Every third stitch can be cut and will not rip. Liberal inducements offered to general and local agents. Also, a perfect Hand Machine, as above, for \$10. Feller, tucker, and corder, attached to either, \$3.—Agents are making \$50 to \$100 per day. Sample Machine, with full instructions, sent to any address, C. O. D. Address, ATLANTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 57 Buffalo Street, Rochester, New York.
E. G. MARSHALL, President.

\$3600 A YEAR, guaranteed to Agents. Address, J. AHEARN, 5 P. O. Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

THE CHURCHMAN.

THE BEST and **LARGEST** Weekly Newspaper with the largest circulation in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Sent FREE for one month for examination, and till Jan. 1, 1870, to new subscribers for that year. \$3 a year, in advance. M. H. MALLORY & CO., Hartford, Ct.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

TEA COMPANY,
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P. O. Box 5506, New York City.
An organization of capitalists for the purpose of importing Teas and distributing them to Merchants throughout the country at Importer's prices. Established 1869. Send for Price List.

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AND NO IMPURE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE
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\$3 50 PER ANNUM.
SAMPLE COPIES FREE.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
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TYLER WATER WHEELS.—Over 3,000 in operation. Address the manufacturers, SULLIVAN MACHINE Co., Claremont, N. H., for reduced price list.

\$1140 How I made it in six months. Secret and sample mailed free. A. J. FULLAN, N. Y.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for \$1. For sale by Merchants and Druggists generally. Address, MAGIC COMB Co., Springfield, Mass.

\$10 Watches. \$10

THE GREAT TRADE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (Incorporated by the State) sell FINE GOLD and SOLID SILVER WATCHES at \$10 each. 10,000 Engravings, fully describing and illustrating all our Watches, are placed in sealed envelopes, which are thoroughly mixed, and when ordered are mailed, post-paid, at the following prices: Single Engraving, 50 cts.; Twelve, and rich premium, \$5; Twenty-five, and elegant Silver Hunting Watch as premium, \$10. Every engraving entitles the holder thereof to a Watch worth from \$25 to \$750, irrespective of value, for \$10. Nothing can be lost by this investment, as no article in our stock is worth less than the money asked, while the buyer may obtain a watch worth \$750. Circulars free! Try us before forming a hasty opinion. Address, MICHELIN & CO., Managers, Broadway, Cor. Fulton Street, New York.

MAPLE SHADE FLOCK

Thoroughbred Cotswolds. The subscriber offers for sale his celebrated flock of COTSWOLDS, consisting of Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Every sheep is guaranteed thoroughbred, and either imported direct from England from best flocks, or their descendants. Price of Rams, \$150 to \$250. Ewes, from \$100 to \$150. Lambs, \$100 each. Sheep boxed and delivered at Railroad, with food to last their journey. Address, JOHN D. WING, Washington, Dutchess Co., New York.

Prindle's Steamer,

For Cooking Food for Stock.

Send Stamp for Circular to

R. H. Allen & Co.**P. O. Box 376,****New-York.****GREAT DISTRIBUTION**

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CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF \$500,000.**EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.**

5 Cash Gifts, each \$20,000	40 Cash Gifts, each \$1,000
10 " " " 10,000	75 " " " 500
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50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos	each \$300 to \$700
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Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at	\$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of same value. No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, \$10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, Piano, \$500; James M. Matthews, Detroit, \$5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, \$5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, \$600. We publish no names without permission.

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Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for \$1; 13 for \$2; 35 for \$5; 110 for \$15. All letters should be addressed to
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The MOUND CITY has just completed its first Policy Year, and yet has issued over 1400 Policies, and has a business monthly increasing.

Its business has been done at a remarkably low expense, and SAFETY has been the prominent feature of its management.

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Good Territory by addressing


C. G. McHATTON, Gen'l Agent.

Prices Reduced.

TO CLOSE OUT OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
HEDGE PLANTS

This Fall, we have decided to put the price way down. Send for our new Price List.

APPLE TREES VERY CHEAP.

 **W. H. Mann & Co.,**
GILMAN, IROQUOIS CO., ILL.

100,000 STRONG GRAPE VINES,
Consisting of Concord, Ives, Norton's Virginia, Rogers' Hybrids, &c. Price list sent to all applicants.
E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Illinois.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA.

A large number of good, strong, No. 1 plants, grown from old wood, for sale by **JOHN VALLE,**
Price \$100 per 1000. New Haven, Mo.

PREMIUM CROP OF SEED POTATOES, CORN AND OATS.

Orders received BEFORE January 1st, 1870, will be filled at the following VERY LOW RATES:

POTATOES—Early Rose, per bushel, \$2.50; per barrel, \$5—10 barrels \$40. Bresee's King of Earlies, \$1 per lb. by mail postpaid. Early Prince, Rose, Climax, Bresee's Prolific, Willard, Excelsior, Worcester or Reilly, &c., 4 lbs. of either variety by mail postpaid for \$1. Early London White, per bushel, \$1; per bbl. \$3. Early York, Goodrich, Harrison, Gleason, Cusco, Shaker Fancy, Garnet Chili, White Peachblow, Mercer, Prince Albert, &c., each \$2 per bbl.

CORN—Sanford's Premium (new flint), Early Tuscarora (flour), each 50 cents per quart by mail postpaid; \$3 per bush. Extra large white and yellow field corn, selected, \$2 per bush.

OATS—Surprise, Ramsdell's Vermont Norway, Swedish, Hungarian, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Scotch Potato Oats, each \$2.00 per bush.

All seed is of first quality, warranted pure and true to name, and will be delivered at express office or depot free of further charge. Send money at my risk by P. O. Order, Draft or Registered Letter. Catalogue containing testimonials, history of seed, &c., sent free to all applicants. **J. K. HUDSON,**
septoap Box 108, Kansas City, Mo.

OSAGE HEDGE PLANTS

By the Thousand and Million.
CHEAP AND GOOD.

Send for Prices and Papers to

CHAS. A. TURNER, MACON, ILL.,

Or, PROF. J. B. TURNER, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
oc23-3m

FRUIT AND GRAPE GROWERS,

Send for our Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c. We guarantee good stock at the lowest market price. Address, **BARLER & CONDON,**
Upper Alton, Illinois.

FORTY THREE ACRES.

Send for circular, offering for sale Leasehold for 12 years, of the Best Located Alton Garden and Fruit Farm. The buildings and improvements are new and substantial, and the location unequalled for market gardening and fruit growing. The price will be satisfactory to any person wishing and able to go into the business. Address, **BARLER & CONDON,**
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A Forty Acre Farm for Sale.

This Farm is situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad, 30 miles from St. Louis, three miles from Horine Station. Improvements as follows: One good log-house, containing 4 rooms, a stable, two corn cribs, all new and in good condition. Also, a good wagon shed, cow house, chicken house, and smoke house. 25 acres of the land are under cultivation, and 35 are under fence. There are also 250 apple trees, some pear and peach trees, mostly in bearing. On the premises there is also a never failing spring, abundance of water for cattle, &c. Price \$2000, part cash, balance to be paid as agreed on. For further particulars, Address, **HIRAM HOW,** Horine Station, I. M. R. R., Mo., or any person desiring to see the farm can obtain directions how to find it by inquiring at Horine Station.

Hedge Plants Grown in Missouri.

93 Bushels Osage Orange Seed planted.
I will ship, freight prepaid, to any railroad station in North Missouri, GOOD HEDGE PLANTS at \$2.50 per 1000, next fall—or \$3 next spring. Printed directions furnished.
CHAS. PATTERSON,
Kirkville, Adair Co., Mo.
may22-6m

Fall 1869. Spring, 1870.

Western Orchards from Western Nurseries.

PIKE COUNTY NURSERIES,
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